

## Short Notes.

### “Haji Ka-Ta-Na-Ka-La.”

In No. 52 of this Journal, p. 107, Mr. W. George Maxwell, referring to the biographical account of the Mongol general Shih-pi\* in Book 162 of the History of the Yüan Dynasty, hazards the guess that “Haji Ka-ta-na-ka-la” (as that work has it) stands for *Haji Kadir Nakhoda*.

This is ingenious, but wrong. Groeneveldt's translation of the passage where the name occurs suffices to upset Mr. Maxwell's suggestion. It reads: “At that time Java carried on an old feud with the neighbouring country, Kalang, and the king of Java, Haji Ka-ta-na-ka-la, had already been killed by the prince of Kalang, called Haji Kalang. The son-in-law of the former, Tuhan Pijaya, had attacked Haji Katang, but could not overcome him,” etc.

From this it clearly appears that “Haji Ka-ta-na-ka-la” was a ruling prince, not a ship's captain who had made the pilgrimage to Mecca. And in the year 1292 the ruling princes of Java were not yet Muhammadan, but Buddhist and Hindu, both in their religion and their styles and titles. As a matter of fact “Haji” here represents the old Javanese word *haji*, “king,” † and has nothing whatever to do with the Malay-Arabic word for “a man who has performed the pilgrimage.” “Haji Ka-ta-na-ka-la” was the Cri Kertanagara mentioned on p. 142 of No. 53 of this Journal as the last ruling prince of Tumapel. He was dethroned by his neighbour Jaya Katong of Daha (otherwise Gëlang) and his son-in-law Raden

\* Not “Shih-pi's account of Java,” as Mr. Maxwell has it.

† It is found also in literary Malay (presumably merely as a loan-word from Javanese literature): see Wilkinson's Dictionary, s. v. *aji*. I. The ruling prince of Berunai in the time of Sultan Mansur Shah of Malacca is in the *Sejarah Melayu* styled “Sang Aji Berunai.” That would be somewhere about A. D. 1460. Possibly Berunai at that time still acknowledged the supremacy of Majapahit (see this Journal No. 5, p. 1), but at any rate the title is clearly adopted from the Javanese and may perhaps be an indication that in A. D. 1460 or thereabouts the Berunai dynasty had not yet been converted to Islam.